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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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A Positive Look at the Profile of South Dakota

"South Dakota? Isn't that where Mount Rushmore is located?" This is what most people (not from South Dakota) envision when asked about South Dakota. But as the Profile of South Dakota points out, South Dakotans have more than just Mount Rushmore to be proud of.

The Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor, recently published the Profile of South Dakota. The Profile, which is an update of the South Dakota in Comparison publication, provides users with much of the same information the Comparison book had in the past.

Although the Profile of South Dakota is used mostly by economic development groups, because of the vital comparative information it provides to them, perspective residents and employers also use this publication to find out more about South Dakota before locating to the state. As a resident (or a perspective resident or employer) of South Dakota, you might be interested in knowing how South Dakota compares to the other 49 states in the nation in such things as climate, geography, people and business environment.

From a progressive business climate, to the peaceful setting of a wheat field, South Dakotans have found the rare mixture of the best of both worlds.

According to the Profile, the unemployment rate in South Dakota in 1986 averaged 4.6 percent. This earmarked South Dakota as having a lower unemployment rate than 44 other states in the nation and the District of Columbia. And according to projections, South Dakotans will continue to benefit from a growing labor force to 1995. The total employment for South Dakota is projected to increase to 352,300 in 1995. This increase of 5.7 percent will create jobs for about 19,120 additional workers in the state. South Dakota can expect to see strong employment growth in such industries as business services, health care, manufacturing and construction.

Though taxes are one of life's certainties, only two other states in the nation have a lower total state and local tax ranking per $1,000 of personal income. South Dakota does not tax personal property, personal income, corporate profits, business inventory or business franchise. Citizens still enjoy professional governmental services, even though South Dakota has the 49th lowest per capita state taxes in the country.

This state's people have long been known for their civic pride, dedication to state and country and valued work ethic. Thus, employers are rewarded with people who have a positive attitude toward their career and pride in their work.

Evidence of South Dakota's work ethic can be seen when you consider such factors as the number of hours worked and worker productivity compared to other states in the nation. Manufacturing workers in the state averaged 42 hours on the job each week in 1986. In only two other states in the nation did manufacturing employees work more hours.

Productivity of workers can be measured by considering the difference in the value of a finished product and the cost of manufacturing that product. In South Dakota, manufacturing employers added an average of $4.77 to the value of their product for each payroll dollar spent on production workers. South Dakota ranked tenth among all states using this measure of productivity.

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Because South Dakotans do not have to fight rush-hour traffic, like people in more urban states do, most employees spend fewer hours commuting to and from work. Thus, South Dakota can boast about having the nation's lowest average commuting time (time spent traveling to and from work) of 12.6 minutes.

Both young and old residents alike enjoy the peace of mind that comes with knowing South Dakota has the second lowest crime rate per 100,000 population in the nation.

Though South Dakota reaps the rewards of its many natural resources, South Dakota youth are by far the state's best resource. They not only provide perspective businesses with an easily trained labor supply, but also continue the tradition of hard work and dedication this state is known for.

According to the Profile, 85.5 percent of the South Dakota students who were enrolled in the ninth grade later went on to graduate from high school. On a national level, only 70.9 percent of these students graduated.

In short, the Profile points out that South Dakota is more than a granite monument. It is a state full of hard working people that have chosen to make pride in their work an important aspect of their life. If you are curious about how South Dakota compares to other states in the nation and are interested in receiving a copy of the Profile of South Dakota, contact the Labor Market Information Center at the address below.)

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South Dakota's Labor Market in April

In April 1988 nonfarm wage and salaried employment in South Dakota was 256,300, an increase of 3,500 jobs (or 1.4 percent) from year-ago employment levels.

The manufacturing industry led all private industry groups, adding 2,000 jobs. The durable goods sector of this industry increased 1,300 jobs, and the nondurable goods sector posted a 600 job increase. The majority of the increase in the durable goods sector was in manufacturing establishments which produce fabricated metals and farm, construction and industrial machinery.

The wholesale and retail trade industry increased 1,200 jobs from April 1987 levels. Approximately one-half of this over-the-year growth was in food stores and eating and drinking establishments.

The construction industry added 400 jobs from year-ago employment levels. As has been the recent trend, the majority of this increase was in the special trade contractors sector.

The transportation and public utilities and finance, insurance and real estate industries and government each posted a 100 job decrease from year-ago levels.

Month-To-Month Employment Changes

The nonfarm employment level in April 1988 increased 3,400 jobs (or 1.3 percent) from the March 1988 level. Over the past 18 years, the average job growth from March to April has been 4,000 jobs.

Six of the seven private industry groups posted employment growth in April. The exception was transportation and public utilities, which showed only a 100 job decrease.

The seasonally influenced industries of trade and construction battled for first place job increases, noting additions of 1,700 and 1,500 jobs respectively.

Month-To-Month Employment Changes Continued

The wholesale trade industry posted a job growth of 500 over March levels. The nondurable goods division increased 300 jobs and may be partially attributed to the hiring of extra personnel to accommodate seasonal demand for grain, fertilizers, and fuel. The durable goods division increased 200 jobs and was due to increased demand for electrical goods, and plumbing and heating equipment and supplies.

The eating and drinking establishment sector of the retail trade industry experienced a 600 job increase from month-ago levels. The springtime weather brings the reopening of businesses such as dairy bars and drive-in restaurants, partially attributing to this increase.

Other sectors in the retail trade industry experiencing seasonal job growth were garden supply and miscellaneous retail. Examples of these types of businesses are nurseries, bait and tackle shops, and those that sell yard and garden supplies and equipment.

The construction industry alone comprised 44.1 percent of the total job growth from March 1988 levels. All sectors within the construction industry had job increases as follows: special trade contractors, 700 jobs; highway and street, 600 jobs; and building, 200 jobs.

As the private industry groups, especially the more seasonal industries, started their spring employment upswing, the average number of hours worked per week was also impacted. A prime example is the construction industry, which had the largest over-the-month increase of hours worked per week, 3.4 hours (or 9.6 percent). The average number of hours worked per week by production workers increased overall by 1.3 hours, reflecting increases in each private industry group.

South Dakota's labor force was 358,500 in April, with 348,700 South Dakotans being employed and 9,800 being unemployed. The unemployment rate was 2.7 percent, a 1.0 percent decrease from the March 1988 rate of 3.7 percent.

April brought unemployment rates which were the lowest in several years for both the nation and South Dakota. The national seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate of 5.4 percent is the lowest rate since June 1974. South Dakota's April unemployment rate of 2.7 is the lowest April unemployment rate since 1978, when it was 2.6 percent.

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	April 1988 (1)				April 1987			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	120,264,000	113,905,000	6,359,000	5.3 (3)	118,347,000	111,041,000	7,306,000	6.2 (3)
South Dakota	358,500	348,700	9,800	2.7	350,800	336,300	14,500	4.1
Sioux Falls MSA	72,707	70,353	2,354	3.2	70,390	68,242	2,148	3.1
Rapid City MSA	40,102	38,840	1,262	3.1	38,669	37,049	1,620	4.2
Aurora	1,598	1,565	33	2.1	1,491	1,447	44	3.0
Beadle	9,399	9,159	240	2.6	9,533	8,946	587	6.2
Bennett	1,580	1,539	41	2.6	1,459	1,409	50	3.4
Bon Homme	3,436	3,403	33	1.0	3,515	3,403	112	3.2
Brookings	12,715	12,398	317	2.5	13,167	12,614	553	4.2
Brown	20,498	19,781	717	3.5	20,691	19,511	1,180	5.7
Brule	2,611	2,564	47	1.8	2,603	2,534	69	2.7
Buffalo	537	523	14	2.6	475	424	51	10.7
Butte	3,790	3,661	129	3.4	3,791	3,625	166	4.4
Campbell	1,200	1,186	14	1.2	1,145	1,099	46	4.0
Charles Mix	4,089	3,964	125	3.1	4,130	3,930	200	4.8
Clark	1,918	1,836	82	4.3	2,016	1,801	215	10.7
Clay	6,374	6,218	156	2.4	6,462	6,176	286	4.4
Codington	11,880	11,616	264	2.2	11,694	11,176	518	4.4
Corson	1,647	1,589	58	3.5	1,593	1,488	105	6.6
Custer	3,548	3,466	82	2.3	3,301	3,190	111	3.4
Davison	9,114	9,005	109	1.2	9,060	8,751	309	3.4
Day	3,421	3,362	59	1.7	3,460	3,319	141	4.1
Deuel	2,310	2,260	50	2.2	2,275	2,121	154	6.8
Dewey	2,037	1,966	71	3.5	2,054	1,890	164	8.0
Douglas	1,843	1,817	26	1.4	1,786	1,738	48	2.7
Edmunds	2,340	2,258	82	3.5	2,420	2,290	130	5.4
Fall River	3,864	3,774	90	2.3	3,645	3,506	139	3.8
Faulk	1,206	1,197	9	0.7	1,229	1,204	25	2.0
Grant	4,320	4,185	135	3.1	4,366	4,170	196	4.5
Gregory	2,440	2,384	56	2.3	2,510	2,420	90	3.6
Haakon	1,228	1,216	12	1.0	1,216	1,189	27	2.2
Hamlin	2,840	2,807	33	1.2	2,268	2,163	105	4.6
Hand	2,078	2,060	18	0.9	2,070	2,015	55	2.7
Hanson	1,503	1,483	20	1.3	1,485	1,424	61	4.1
Harding	777	771	6	0.8	778	757	21	2.7
Hughes	9,081	8,928	153	1.7	8,653	8,390	263	3.0
Hutchinson	4,229	4,167	62	1.5	4,200	4,114	86	2.0
Hyde	1,024	1,015	9	0.9	918	880	38	4.1
Jackson	1,587	1,558	29	1.8	1,484	1,433	51	3.4

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	April 1988 (1)				April 1987			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,220	1,206	14	1.1	1,252	1,212	40	3.2
Jones	703	683	20	2.8	650	621	29	4.5
Kingsbury	2,832	2,747	85	3.0	2,913	2,814	99	3.4
Lake	5,385	5,267	118	2.2	5,224	5,030	194	3.7
Lawrence	10,527	10,181	346	3.3	10,063	9,512	551	5.5
Lincoln	7,095	6,876	219	3.1	7,050	6,776	274	3.9
Lyman	1,414	1,387	27	1.9	1,443	1,390	53	3.7
McCook	2,940	2,867	73	2.5	3,006	2,796	210	7.0
McPherson	1,652	1,631	21	1.3	1,588	1,561	27	1.7
Marshall	2,358	2,328	30	1.3	2,265	2,198	67	3.0
Meade	9,289	8,979	310	3.3	9,067	8,692	375	4.1
Mellette	1,059	1,036	23	2.2	910	866	44	4.8
Miner	1,466	1,437	29	2.0	1,442	1,354	88	6.1
Minnehaha	72,707	70,353	2,354	3.2	70,390	68,242	2,148	3.1
Moody	3,331	3,269	62	1.9	3,232	3,101	131	4.1
Pennington	40,102	38,840	1,262	3.1	38,669	37,049	1,620	4.2
Perkins	2,594	2,555	39	1.5	2,511	2,448	63	2.5
Potter	1,525	1,510	15	1.0	1,531	1,502	29	1.9
Roberts	4,721	4,566	155	3.3	4,618	4,376	242	5.2
Sanborn	1,198	1,181	17	1.4	1,219	1,164	55	4.5
Shannon	2,635	2,509	126	4.8	2,568	2,360	208	8.1
Spink	3,918	3,844	74	1.9	3,804	3,751	53	1.4
Stanley	1,550	1,521	29	1.9	1,479	1,441	38	2.6
Sully	843	829	14	1.7	824	811	13	1.6
Todd	2,649	2,538	111	4.2	2,653	2,478	175	6.6
Tripp	3,387	3,302	85	2.5	3,348	3,228	120	3.6
Turner	4,094	3,986	108	2.6	4,104	3,961	143	3.5
Union	5,516	5,246	270	4.9	5,152	4,786	366	7.1
Walworth	3,031	2,937	94	3.1	3,126	2,922	204	6.5
Yankton	11,333	11,110	223	2.0	10,724	10,360	364	3.4
Ziebach	1,363	1,320	43	3.2	1,035	989	46	4.4

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.
(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.
(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.4 and 6.3. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

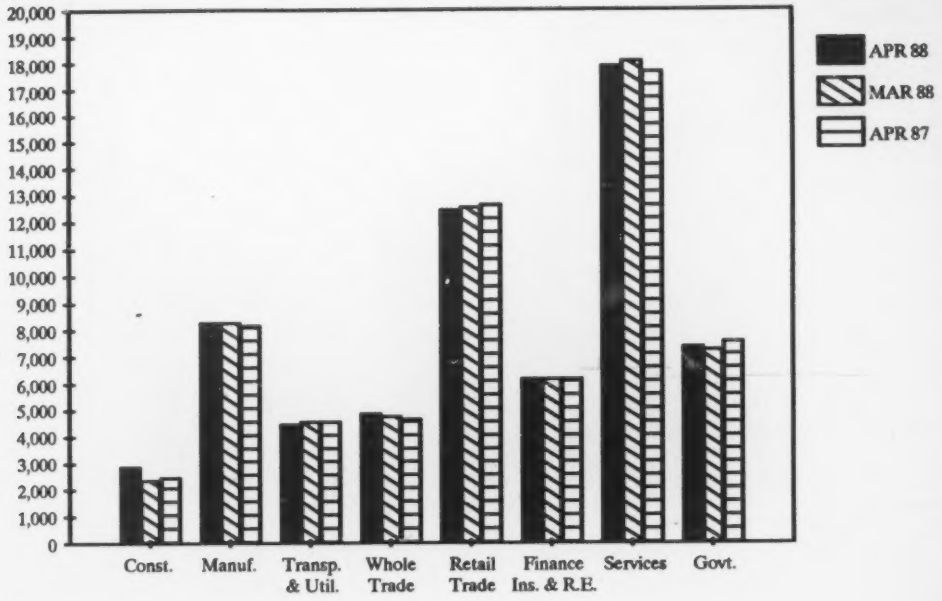
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	256,300	252,900	252,800	1.3	1.4
TOTAL PRIVATE	196,500	192,900	192,900	1.9	1.9
MINING	2,500	2,400	2,500	4.2	.0
CONSTRUCTION	9,300	7,800	8,900	19.2	4.5
MANUFACTURING	29,900	29,700	27,900	.7	7.2
Durable Goods	16,700	16,500	15,400	1.2	8.4
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	10,500	10,300	9,500	1.9	10.5
Nondurable Goods	13,100	13,200	12,500	-.8	4.8
Food & Kindred Products	7,600	7,600	6,900	.0	10.1
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,700	2,800	2,700	-3.6	.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,200	12,300	12,300	-.8	-.8
Transportation	7,300	7,300	7,300	.0	.0
Communication	2,700	2,700	2,800	.0	-3.6
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,200	2,200	2,200	.0	.0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	67,400	65,700	66,200	2.6	1.8
Wholesale Trade	17,100	16,600	16,600	3.0	3.0
Durable Goods	7,500	7,300	7,300	2.7	2.7
Nondurable Goods	9,500	9,200	9,300	3.3	2.2
Retail Trade	50,300	49,100	49,600	2.4	1.4
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores	7,900	7,900	8,200	.0	-3.7
Food Stores	8,100	8,100	7,600	.0	6.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	14,200	14,100	14,300	.7	-.7
Finance	8,900	8,900	8,900	.0	.0
Banking	4,400	4,400	4,600	.0	-4.3
Credit Agencies, other than Banks	4,000	4,000	4,000	.0	.0
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,300	3,300	3,400	.0	-2.9
SERVICES	61,000	60,900	60,900	.2	.2
Hotels, Amusement, Personal & Business	16,200	16,100	16,400	.6	-1.2
Personal and Business	7,700	7,900	8,200	-2.5	-6.1
Medical and Health Services	23,600	23,600	23,300	.0	1.3
Hospitals	10,800	10,700	10,500	.9	2.9
Health Services, other than Hospitals	12,900	12,900	12,900	.0	.0
Educational Services	4,600	4,600	4,500	.0	2.2
Social Services	4,400	4,400	4,400	.0	.0
Membership Organizations	8,800	8,800	8,700	.0	1.1
GOVERNMENT	59,800	60,000	59,900	-.3	-.2
Federal	10,700	10,700	10,700	.0	.0
State	16,000	16,100	16,100	-.6	-.6
State Education	7,600	7,800	7,800	-2.6	-2.6
Local	33,100	33,200	33,000	-.3	.3
Local Education	19,900	20,000	19,900	-.5	.0

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

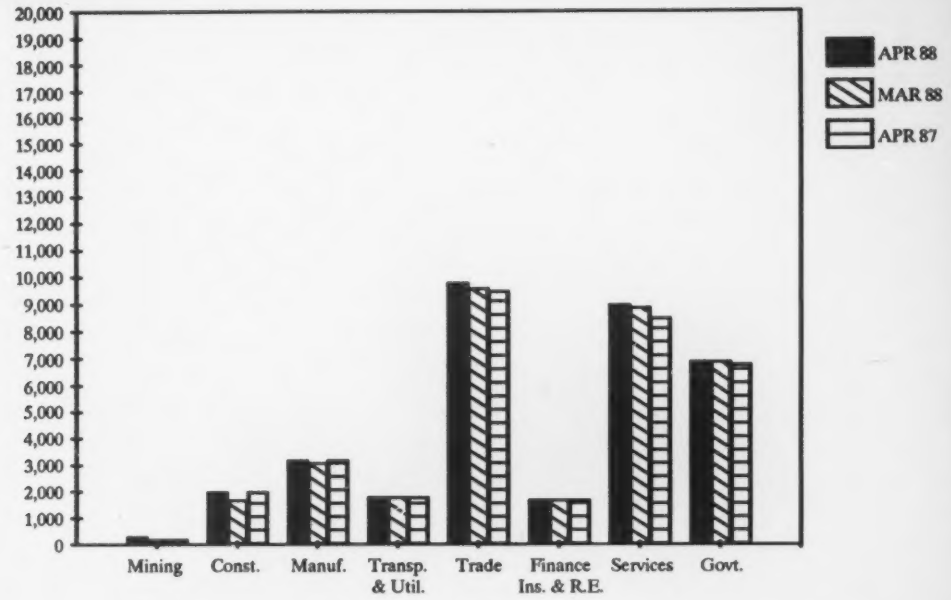


	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	64,800	64,300	64,100	.8	1.1
*MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	2,900	2,400	2,500	20.8	16.0
MANUFACTURING	8,300	8,300	8,200	.0	1.2
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,500	4,600	4,600	-2.2	-2.2
TRADE	17,400	17,500	17,400	-.6	.0
Wholesale Trade	4,900	4,800	4,700	2.1	4.3
Retail Trade	12,500	12,600	12,700	-.8	-1.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	6,200	6,200	6,200	.0	.0
SERVICES	17,900	18,100	17,700	-1.1	1.1
GOVERNMENT	7,400	7,300	7,600	1.4	-2.6

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	34,700	33,900	33,800	2.4	2.7
MINING	300	200	200	50.0	50.0
CONSTRUCTION	2,000	1,700	2,000	17.6	.0
MANUFACTURING	3,200	3,100	3,200	3.2	.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,800	1,800	1,800	.0	.0
TRADE	9,800	9,600	9,500	2.1	3.2
Wholesale Trade	2,000	1,900	1,800	5.3	11.1
Retail Trade	7,900	7,700	7,700	2.6	2.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1,700	1,700	1,700	.0	.0
SERVICES	9,000	8,900	8,500	1.1	5.9
GOVERNMENT	6,900	6,900	6,800	.0	1.5

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987
Total Private	162,800	159,000	158,100	33.9	32.6	33.2
Mining	2,100	2,000	2,100	42.4	39.9	41.9
Construction	7,200	5,800	6,400	38.9	35.5	39.1
Manufacturing	23,000	22,700	21,200	41.9	41.4	41.5
Transportation & Public Utilities	10,200	10,200	10,000	38.8	38.4	37.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade	59,200	57,400	57,900	31.9	30.5	30.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	10,200	10,200	10,200	37.1	35.0	35.4
Services	50,900	50,700	50,300	30.0	28.9	30.0

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987
Total Private	$249.50	$239.28	$240.37	$7.36	$7.34	$7.24
Mining	516.43	497.55	528.78	12.18	12.47	12.62
Construction	385.50	354.65	381.23	9.91	9.99	9.75
Manufacturing	335.62	332.03	332.42	8.01	8.02	8.01
Transportation & Public Utilities	391.88	391.30	379.98	10.10	10.19	10.16
Wholesale & Retail Trade	200.33	192.15	195.91	6.28	6.30	6.34
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	272.69	255.85	251.34	7.35	7.31	7.10
Services	204.60	194.79	192.60	6.82	6.74	6.42

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987
Sioux Falls MSA	6,200	6,200	6,200	43.6	44.5	45.4
Rapid City MSA	2,500	2,400	2,500	41.0	39.7	38.5

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987
Sioux Falls MSA	$354.90	$368.91	$373.19	$8.14	$8.29	$8.22
Rapid City MSA	330.05	302.91	279.51	8.05	7.63	7.26

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	NUMBER		
	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987
Sex, Total	2,902	4,560	2,951
Male	2,131	3,564	2,008
Female	771	996	943
Race, Total	2,902	4,560	2,951
White	2,697	4,249	2,709
Nonwhite	205	311	242
Age, Total	2,902	4,560	2,951
Under 45	2,118	3,368	715
Over 45	784	1,192	2,236
[2]Industry, Total	2,902	4,560	2,951
Mining	74	149	96
Construction	592	1,401	733
Manufacturing	1,173	1,538	631
Transportation & Public Utilities	83	128	192
Trade	434	603	629
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	80	89	90
Services	344	452	443
Government	122	200	137
[2]Occupation, Total	2,902	4,560	2,951
Professional & Managerial	289	318	297
Clerical and Sales	346	396	449
Services	233	415	327
Processing	709	893	125
Machine Trade	92	128	175
Benchwork	209	297	225
Structural Work	732	1,564	903
Other	292	549	450
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	2,902	4,560	2,951
1-2 Weeks	393	361	522
3-4 Weeks	196	359	236
5-14 Weeks	882	2,143	1,126
15 Weeks & Over	1,431	1,697	1,067

[1]The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2]Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	1,231	1,979	2,381	-37.8	-48.3
B. Weeks Compensated	12,790	21,986	16,426	-41.8	-22.1
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	1,238,002	2,363,781	1,432,955	-47.6	-13.6
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal	39,622,100	38,621,900	38,414,600	2.6	3.1
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	4,765	6,399	5,648	-25.5	-15.6
F. Nonfarm Placements	3,634	3,696	3,862	-1.7	-5.9
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	5,118	5,206	5,293	-1.7	-3.3

	April 1988
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$95,518

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (ADC) RECIPIENTS

	April 1988	
	People	Savings in Dollars
I. Employed	28	$6,496
J. Partial Employment	86	$ 6,794

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service.

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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Selected National Economic Indicators

	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	117.1	116.5	112.7	0.5	3.9
Industrial Production Index[2]	135.6	134.7	127.4	0.7	6.4
Retail Trade Sales[3]	131,583	132,398	124,792	-0.6	5.4
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,561	1,554	1,635	0.5	-4.5

[1]U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.
[2]Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1977 = 100. Seasonally-adjusted.
[3]Bureau of the Census. Adusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.
[4]Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally-adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.

JOB SERVICE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

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